

# INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

BY THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

(Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as second class matter.)

TERMS (IN ADVANCE).....\$1.00

We ask democrats to bear in mind and select their own state paper when they come to take subscriptions and make up clubs.

Agents making up clubs send for any information desired. Address THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL, Indianapolis, Ind.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1894.

## JUSTICE TO THE PURITAN.

A notable dinner occurred in this city on Friday evening. Three hundred descendants of New England gathered to celebrate Forefathers' day. The Rev. N. A. Hyde presided. Judge Woods, Governor Matthews and Gen. Harrison were among the speakers. The principal address was made by M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four railroad. Eloquent and pleasing as the addresses were, The Sentinel submits that the men who landed on Plymouth Rock were not well represented in them. Puritan life was not a thing that would be attractive to many Americans of this day. It was too strict in minor matters which this generation considers immaterial. The one thing that makes puritan character lovable was its stern devotion to exact and even-handed justice, in practice as well as in precept. Those men were Englishmen. They recognized fully English right. They would neither give more nor accept less. If that one virtue were taken from them there would not be much left that anyone would care to commemorate. That was what made them. That was what made the Commonwealth. That was what made this nation.

In the course of the remarks of Mr. Ingalls he referred to his presence in Paris and his reflections on the excesses of mob rule there in past times, continuing thus: "I rejoiced that I lived in a land where the law and property were safe—the laws were obeyed. But just then the cable brought the news that in my own country mobs were repeating the scenes that had been enacted in the streets of Paris, and I asked myself if I could indeed be true that the people in this fair country of mine had so soon forgotten the history of the past, had so soon forgotten the trials and sorrows through which its foundations were laid, and were willing to allow the liberty and law and order that the puritan had established to be destroyed. Could it be true that the government which had guaranteed to me and my children liberty and protection and a fair opportunity for the pursuit of life and happiness was to be stricken down principally by men who had come here from other countries with no idea of liberty and with no interest except to destroy? Fortunately we were so near the days of the puritan that their precepts were not forgotten and peace and law and order were restored."

Is this true? Would the puritans have decided this case as this nation has decided it? Remember, if you please, that they made no distinction in persons before the law. Governor Bradford enforced upon himself the rule that he who would not work should not eat, as well as upon the poorest man of his colony. Governor Carver fell from sturdiness in the common field where he labored with the other men. In their relations with the Indians the puritans treated them as fellow-men whose rights were not to be impaired. True, they took corn from Indian storehouses, but they paid for it at the first opportunity. They were honest allies to Massachusetts and fair foes to King Philip. Even Pequot and his allies were given equal opportunity—four to four—a man to man.

Imagine Mr. Pullman before a puritan town-meeting, refusing to submit his controversy with his men for arbitration. Imagine his profession that he had reduced the price of his product solely to give his men work. Imagine the revelation from his books that he had reduced his men's wages more than he had reduced the price of the work, and that he was actually making a greater profit than usual by his alleged philanthropy. What would the puritan fathers have done for Mr. Pullman? Does anyone imagine that this goodly hypocrite would have found anyone to apologize for him in his deceit, or to support him in his further proposition: "I have the right to do with my own as I will." That, as Carroll D. Wright says, is a moral question rather than a legal one, and yet common law and equity have both recognized morality as their basis, and both have enforced the doctrine that a man could not use his own to the injury of his neighbors or of the public. The puritans never slighted the moral aspects of a question. They never excused hypocrisy. They

Had a hearty hatred of oppression. And honest words for sin of every kind. Anyone who has studied their history knows that the full pressure of church and state would have been brought upon Mr. Pullman to make him do justice to his employees. But it may be said that this is not a question of Pullman. It is a question of riot and destruction of property and interference with commerce. Very good. Let us look at a New England riot. We have one in

Old Floyd Iron, for his hard heart, tarred and feathered and carried in a cart by the women of Marblehead.

What had Skipper Iron done that his liberty should be thus assailed? Simply used his own as he would. It was his boat. He was not obliged to rescue the crew of his rival. And yet in open violation of law he is dragged through the streets of Marblehead and no man lifts his hand against it. Why? Because the people looked past the riot to the wrong that caused it. The puritans did not approve of rioting even if the "tea party" did occur in Boston. Certainly not. But they did not let the word "riot" drive them away from the questions of right and wrong that lay back of it, and they did not let it drive them to unprecedented legal remedies. Suppose the women of Marblehead had been brought before a court on a charge of "combination in restraint of trade." They made as much a "purpresture" on the streets as Debs is assumed to have made on railroad tracks. Would the judges have made a new definition of that common law offense to convict

them? We think not, but if they had you may be sure that the honest old quaker poet would never have sung their praises for doing it.

The Sentinel has too much respect for the character of the puritans to permit that character to be attained by any responsibility for present American treatment of labor troubles, and particularly this one of the past summer. The action taken would not have been their action. Let not this generation imagine that it would. The pilgrim fathers strove earnestly to attain the right as they saw the right. They did not leave wrongs without remedies. They did not punish one wrongdoer and honor another. They loved justice. They hated injustice and unfairness. Once when they were confronted by starvation an English vessel appeared in Plymouth harbor. It had a surplus of food, but when the captain learned the condition of the colonists he put an exorbitant price upon it. The puritans had the money to pay, but they bade the captain go on his way. They preferred starvation to oppression. Have we that puritan courage? Have we their love of right and hatred of wrong? We leave it to your consciences.

## PROHIBITIVE INTERROGATION.

There is wild excitement in Denver over the introduction of McKimleyism into the examinations for teachers' licenses. Seventy-two candidates for licenses were examined and not a solitary one obtained a satisfactory mark for a license of any kind. In consequence a protest has been entered against the questions asked, which were prepared by the faculty of the state normal school. The questions are certainly tough ones, as may be seen from a few samples. One was:

Draw a (memory) sketch of North America, showing the amount of rainfall in the different parts. The second was: Now, a school teacher ought to be able to draw an outline map that would bear a general resemblance to North America, but why should a teacher or anyone else be supposed to know the rainfall in different sections, unless he had been brought up in the weather bureau? Of course there are maps made which show rainfall, and presumably they are published in physical geographies, together with those saucy isothermal lines and colors showing the distribution of "islands of foreign parentage," and "acres of sugar beets," but the idea of expecting anyone to carry such stuff about in his head is preposterous. A teacher who knew very much of it would not be qualified to teach. But these inquiries were not satisfied with investigation as to such physical details. They fired at the ambitious candidates the question:

Give an analysis of memory. Think of it. You can define memory for ordinary purposes by calling it a power or faculty producing certain results, but no one can tell what memory actually is, any more than you can tell what life is, or what mind is. And how can you analyze a thing when you do not know what it is? Another question of the same character was:

What is the true aim of all art? What is art? It is not definable because it is infinite. And what is its aim? It is very doubtful if artists would agree, but it is certain that artists would not agree with persons who are not artists. Probably the questioners would have been satisfied with an answer that it is "the elevation of mankind," or something of that sort. They appear to have been rather practical people in some things, as, for instance, such questions as:

What different grades of courts has Colorado? Give the functions of each grade. What are the essential features of the Australian ballot? What in brief are the requirements and privileges of a national bank?

What do you mean by a federal election law, and what does the constitution of the United States say upon the subject? What is your definition of socialism, paternalism, anarchy?

Possibly 5 per cent. of the lawyers in Colorado could answer these five questions, but it is doubtful. Probably more of them would fail miserably on the last one than on any of the others. Certainly not 5 per cent. of them could answer this:

Give a short synopsis of the different forms of government found in the original thirteen colonies. The propounding of such questions to candidates for a teacher's license is an illustration of the distorted modern idea of school work. It is impossible to teach everything in schools. The attempt to do it interferes with the teaching of what ought to be taught. Schools—public schools at least—were designed to give children the elementary instruction which they can grasp and hold, and not to fill their heads, or attempt to do so, with things that even men in the higher walks of professional life do not always know. It is infinitely more important that a teacher should be able to teach a child to read, write, spell and solve ordinary problems in arithmetic than to be able to answer any or all of the above questions. And it would really be unfortunate if teachers who could answer them should try to impart their information to school children.

## THE LAST DITCH.

It is apparent, from several manifestations, that capital is preparing to make its last fight against the income tax in the courts. It will be remembered that the constitutionality of the old income tax law was established by the supreme court of the United States in the face of a very strong fight. The New York Sun has republished the able and elaborate brief filed against the constitutionality of the law, and its ideas and arguments have been caught at by corporation attorneys as affording possibly a means of escape from the law. In the current number of the American Law Review there is a leading article by a prominent member of the New York bar assailing the constitutionality both of the old and the new one. He bases his argument on the two clauses of the constitution that were formerly relied upon for the same purpose, namely: Art. 1, sec. 2, "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included in this union, according to their respective numbers," etc.; and art. 1, sec. 9, "No capitation or other direct tax

shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinafter directed to be taken."

The supreme court cannot possibly hold that an income tax is a direct tax without reckoning absolutely its decision on the old law, and also overturning the doctrine established by a long line of cases which takes out of the purview of these clauses all sorts of taxes, except poll taxes and possibly taxes on land, though it would seem utterly impracticable to treat even a tax on land as a direct tax, and utterly absurd to make a land tax proportional to population. It has been held that a tax on carriages is not a direct tax, and a number of similar decisions have narrowed down the meaning of the clauses until it may safely be said that, in fact, nothing remains but a capitation tax that can properly be called a direct tax under the constitution.

Nevertheless it seems probable that an attempt will be made by the multi-millionaires to induce the supreme court to overthrow all that has been established by it in this line, and save wealth from bearing any proportional part of the burdens of the national government. It is hardly credible that such an effort could succeed, but capital hesitates at no effort to escape taxation, and its efforts are very frequently successful.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL STEAL.

Senator Turpie left very little of the Nicaragua canal steal when he got through with it, and what is left is in a fair way to be removed by others. One of the most remarkable attacks on the bills now before congress is by Mr. M. H. Moore, who is one of the executive committee appointed at the New Orleans convention to promote the construction of the canal. Of course Mr. Moore believes that the construction of the canal is feasible, but at the same time he evidently realizes that there is a big steal in the bills under consideration, for he says, in a published letter:

The project is perfectly feasible and simple, though one of great magnitude. The promoter and speculator can make millions, if allowed to manipulate it under this act. The bills before congress contain excellent provisions if completed and adopted. This congress will destroy the greatest prize if it so adds this canal project as to secure its construction, and at the same time prevents any of the Panama canal corporation from being able to help the canal project, but he goes further, and points out objectionable features in the bills which are sufficient to kill them with all honest men. He says:

Both bills in congress proceed upon the plan of inducing bonds. The senate bill bestows a subsidy of \$7,000,000 upon the canal company in New York. The house bill bestows upon it \$1,000,000, and is an excellent bill upon the plan adopted. The great objection to both bills is that they give unnecessarily to Nicaragua and Costa Rica the privilege of receiving the canal, which they provide for leasing. The language of the concessions is that these states shall receive 7 1/2 per cent. of all the profits and dividends in constructing the canal. The senate bill also provides for a capitalization of \$100,000,000, which is at least \$25,000,000 more than would be necessary under prudent and economical management, thus adding another 7 1/2 per cent. on the \$25,000,000 to the allowance of the Central American states.

Mr. Moore states elsewhere that the estimated cost of construction of the canal is "about \$52,000,000." If the canal can be constructed for that amount there would be \$15,000,000 in bonds, indorsed by the United States, over and above the entire cost of construction, and this presumably would be partly used in bribery, but chiefly divided among the promoters of the scheme. And Mr. Moore shows a "needless and lavish extravagance" in the very preliminaries of the undertaking, in the provisions above mentioned, thus:

The New York canal companies having made a failure of the enterprise would be most satisfied to receive their money expended and a round million for their co-sponsors. The Central American states are exceedingly anxious to receive the canal, and would not and could not claim any more than the minimum conditions of the grants. Then why bestow \$6,000,000 upon the New York stockholders and \$1,250,000 upon Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and thus water the stock of the Maritime canal company gratuitously with \$13,250,000 and then back the enterprise with the credit of the United States?

The sooner congress kicks out this scheme and all kindred ones, and turns its attention to an earnest consideration of currency reform, and other important legislation, the better it will be for all concerned. The country is in no mood for extravagance or knavery. It needs and is entitled to demand the full attention of congress to legislation that will improve business conditions and promote the welfare of the masses.

## FOR CLUB ORGANIZATION.

The Sentinel comments on the support and co-operation of the working democrats of the state the movement for a state organization of democratic clubs. The development of the plan has been chronicled from day to day in The Sentinel and it now appears to have reached a point at which all democrats interested can put their shoulders to the wheel and aid the committee in carrying the work to a satisfactory conclusion. The plan of inception is a grand banquet to be held on the evening of Jan. 8 next, at which representative democrats will be heard, and on the day following the organization of a state league of democratic clubs. The object of this league is not merely the union of clubs now in existence, but the organization of clubs where none now exist, and the harmonizing and unification of all democratic clubs to the extent of making them efficient agencies of campaign work throughout the state. Of course each existing club retains its own individuality and carries out the purposes for which it was organized, so far as its members are concerned, as at present, but is desired in addition to assume a relation toward other clubs that will make it more servicable to the common cause.

It may be conceded without any bluebees that the republicans in this state have taken the lead in this matter, and that they have acted wisely in so doing. No one who has watched the progress of campaigns in this state will question that the Lincoln league has been an organization of great value to the republican party in its campaign work, and it is to be observed that the value of such organizations is not confined merely to their furnishing a permanent state organization through which the political work of a campaign can be quickly and effectively done. They are

also permanent schools for instruction and development of political workers of the best class. There is a natural tendency of young men in this country toward organization. Some one has wittily said that three Americans never get together without appointing a chairman and adopting a constitution and by-laws. As a result of this the country is filled with organizations for carrying on all sorts of work, religious, educational, agricultural, financial, and equally for all sorts of social entertainment. This tendency can be as profitably used for political work as for anything else.

There is also a natural tendency of young men, and old ones, too, to talk, and especially to talk politics. This can be most profitably cultivated in clubs, if it is accompanied by any desire on the part of members for information. There are practical questions of governmental policy constantly coming up as to which party men ought to be as well informed as possible, and ready to defend their positions on such questions. There are hundreds of places where political clubs that would consider public questions would be places of real entertainment as well as of profit. They would bring the members of the party together, promote harmony, educate and develop young men, and prepare the members for the work of individual discussion and persuasion which is becoming every year a more important factor in political contests. From every standpoint an extended and well-sustained system of political clubs is of great value to a political party, and there is no way in which that work can be accomplished without a central organization. No further reason is needed for the active co-operation of democrats in the work.

One of the most startling of recent supreme court decisions is that of Stollenberg vs. Hanson, 25 L. R. 564, in which the supreme court of Nebraska holds that a murderer may take the inheritance of a person whom he kills for the purpose of getting it. The decision repudiates a recent New York case to the contrary on the ground that the statute of descent contains no exception to cover the case, and the court cannot make one; but the maxim that "no man can profit by his own wrong" is shown by the large number of decisions collected in a note to the case to have been almost uniformly regarded as in force, notwithstanding any mere general words of a statute on a different subject, and that it constitutes a part of the common law, which is to prevail until repealed by statute. It is hardly probable that this will remain the law of Nebraska after the next session of the legislature, and if there is any other state in which so horrible a doctrine is liable to be held it should seek safety in a statute at the earliest opportunity.

The New York Tribune indulges in the "penant" remark that "gold will continue to go out as long as the democrats say it." During the years of Mr. Cleveland's former administration, 1885-88, the excess of gold imports over exports was \$54,772,459. During the years of Mr. Harrison's administration, 1889-92, the excess of gold exports over imports was \$122,564,536. The extravagance of the Harrison administration and the legislation under it put the treasury in its present condition. The purchases of silver alone under the Sherman law cost the government \$158,822,374. When Mr. Cleveland came into office the second time he found the treasury almost bankrupt, revenues decreased, expenses heavily increased and the country on the verge of a money panic. The new administration bravely met and overcame these obstacles and the country is rapidly regaining prosperity. The only remaining obstacle is the republican currency system, which every one admits to be villainously bad.

The game and fish commissioners of Minnesota have succeeded in propagating a breed of albino trout, which constitutes a remarkable addition to the wonders of artificial selection. They are pure white, dotted with pink spots, with pink fins and pink eyes. The superintendent, S. S. Watkins, first obtained specimens three years ago, and by careful breeding has succeeded in accumulating a stock of 709 of them. An albino trout is, of course, a mere freak of nature, and it is not often that mere freaks can be made into permanent lines, as a tendency of nature is always to return to normal conditions. This case is a most interesting exception to the general rule.

The arbitration bill prepared by Carroll D. Wright and submitted to congress is on the line recommended in the report of the Pullman investigating committee, which The Sentinel discussed at length at the time. Either this bill or the Springer bill would do a great deal toward relieving the country of labor troubles if enacted. If public sentiment is to have any weight with congress there certainly should be some steps taken toward the peaceful settlement of such questions, and it is difficult to see how any reasonable objection can be made by any one to mere conciliation and voluntary arbitration as provided for in this bill.

New York City has been noted for the aversion of its people to any kind of conversation with strangers. The simplest inquiry usually calls forth a suspicious stare which makes the inquirer feel like a condemned green-goods man. A few days ago a stranger attempted three times to ask a question of passersby on Broadway, but could get no further than "Please—" before he hurried off. Then he was arrested by a policeman and brought before a magistrate on a charge of begging. He showed his pocketbook and explained that he merely wanted to ask the way to Delmonico's. He received the desired information with apologies.

Aaron Randall is dead. He is also buried. Aaron Randall lived, died and was buried a democrat. He lived in Maine. It is highly creditable to be a democrat in Maine. One who so lives is certain to escape all the corruption of the gang that controls the offices in that state. Long before his death he made all the arrangements for his burial. He had his coffin made of pine that grew on a democrat's land and that was mowed at a mill owned by a democrat. The coffin was made

by a democrat, and he selected democrats to do all that was done to bury him. And yet if Aaron Randall had desired a job in the railway mail service he would have been obliged to pass a civil service examination.

Protests are beginning to be heard against the proposition of Senator Dawes for the statehood of Indian territory. In fact that proposition is based on an alleged impossibility of the United States removing the white intruders from the territory, as it agreed to do when the Indians agreed to the cession of the "Cherokee outlet." In spite of all the efforts that have been for the protection of Indian rights it seems as if this country were continually getting into a more indefensible attitude toward them. The government ought to drive the intruding whites out of the Indian territory if it requires the entire army to do the work.

An admiring newspaper says that John Sherman "knows more about finance than the combined democratic party." He ought to know more than anyone about this country's present financial system, for he is responsible for it more than any man in the country. It is demonstrated that he is capable of getting the country into so bad a financial condition that the entire democratic party will have trouble to get it out.

Once more Mr. Turpie is being abused for tramping on "senatorial courtesy," and this time it is because he only allowed two opponents to speak on the Nicaragua canal bill before he proceeded in regular turn. How many does "senatorial courtesy" demand?

Uncle Sam is growling over the unfriendly discriminations shown toward our commerce by foreign powers. He asks no special favors. All he wants is fair treatment on an equality with other powers. He does not propose to be imposed on by anyone.

The republicans in congress will never consent to any currency system that does not establish a privileged class of banks and put the power of expansion and contraction of the currency in the hands of those banks.

## PERSONALS.

W. A. H. Loveland, who built the first railroad in the Rocky mountain regions, leaving to his son, George, and Silver Plume, Col., died at Denver Monday, aged sixty-nine years.

Ex-Mayor and ex-congressman Richard Vaux of Philadelphia was seventy-eight years of age Thursday, Dec. 25, and is still able to talk fluently of his days with Queen Victoria, half a century or more ago.

Edwin N. Curtis, the mayor-elect of Boston, is thirty-three years of age, has held no previous office except that of city clerk, is a man of great ability and expects a fortune of four years ago from an uncle. Plaquinto Miranda of Columbia, Central America, was born May 5, 1872, and is still living, though blind and helpless. Within a stone's throw of the Miranda house lives a man who is 102 years old, who passes his time in knitting mullin bags, and who occasionally gets drunk.

After many wanderings Robert Louis Stevenson died in Samoa, having been a great globe-trotter. Bret Harte, Marion Crawford and Henry James are practically denationalized. Julian Hawthorne, after much travel, has settled down in Jamaica. Stanley J. Weyman has wandered over Europe. Conan Doyle has traveled much, and is planning further globe-trotting.

Julian Ralph says that in Yokohama he found the steers of his hotel littered with "cheap" circulars and in San Francisco he found the next available copy of the book resembling petitions, in the number of signatures attached. On the other hand, the Auburn, N. Y., Advertiser says that many readers of the book in that part of the state are wondering why it has attained such widespread popularity. And two clergymen of Roxboro, Pa., have requested the committee on public libraries of the board of education to purchase "Tribes" from the public library shelves, on the ground that it is immoral and antagonistic to Christianity.

Among the last letters written by Dr. Holmes was one to Charles Follen Adams, the New York editor, in which he spoke of "Dut Long Handled Dopper," in which the genial author said: "I thank you for the fresh draught from this long-handled dopper, which you have made a level to the 'old Ocean Bucker.' Some of my best drinks when I was a boy of fifteen at Andover were from a coconut dipper, but that was not destined to immortality. Like the more fortunate recipients, I have always had a great liking for Vinages and his young hopeful, and I hope they will long continue to make the world happier by their domestic history and family portraits."

The New York Sun, in speaking of a recent sale of bric-a-brac, the property of Prince Galitzin, recalls the fact that the earlier prince of that name, for whom the title Pennsylvania town of Galitzin was named, came to America in 1782 and established himself in 1789 at Loretto, Pa. He had held from his birth a commission in the Russian army, but became deeply religious while traveling in this country, and having studied divinely under Bishop Carroll of Baltimore, renounced his brilliant European prospects, entered the catholic priesthood, and going into the West established a religious center at Loretto. He became famous as a writer upon religious subjects, and died after a pastorate of forty-two years.

The first parish in Duxbury, Mass., over which the Rev. Eugene R. Shippen was recently installed as pastor, is the oldest church or religious society in Boston. It is unitarian, although in one usually well-informed religious weekly it is set down as congregational. It has more than 200 years old and has had only eleven pastors in its history. The invariable custom has been to install a young man, and not to call a minister from another church. Mr. Shippen is the son of the Rev. Rush R. Shippen, pastor of the Unitarian church in Washington. He is a graduate of Harvard, and for the last year has been studying at Oxford. Previous to that, however, he was settled over a congregational church in Wichita, Kas. The Rev. R. R. Shippen preached the sermon at the installation of his son.

## The Reply.

At a German Court Martial—Captain (presiding)—"Then I am to understand that the accused offered you a cigar when you were doing sentry duty?" "Yes, your honor." "And you declined?" "Yes, to command your honor." "And what reply did he make?" "You are an ass, your honor."—Kölnische Volkszeitung.

The Permanent Summer Girl. No day-dreamer is here to claim—in autumn's gloom to perch: All through the year I have her here, A summer girl to cherish.

Because, you see, wherever she be, Are skies of June glowing, And her merry words are singing birds, And summer's in her smiling.

## Resignation.

"Is your wife leucuring on the destiny of woman?" was the sympathetic inquiry. "Yes." "Isn't that a pretty heavy subject?" "Yes. But it could be worse. She might be lame making biscuits."—Washington Star.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Beerbohm Tree, the finest comedian on the English stage, who made a very successful tour in America two years ago,



BEERBOHM TREE.

proposes to make another early in '95. Mr. Tree is among the few men who may be said to have waked up one fine morning and found himself famous. That occurred on the occasion of his impersonation of the Rev. Robert Spaulding, in "The Private Secretary." Although not intended to be a particularly comic character, he made it the funniest on the cast. Mr. Tree is the originator of the famous "going away brains" gesture. His wife is a clever actress, who will probably come over with him as his leading woman.

Chess players have been watching with interest the bitter newspaper war between the noted chess players, Adolph Albin and



ADOLPH ALBIN.

ex-Champion William Steinitz, which was precipitated by the refusal of the latter to accept the decision of the judges to call the game a draw because of Steinitz having exceeded the prescribed time limit. Adolph Albin is the champion player of Vienna. He was born at Bucharest and came to this country only about a year and a half ago. He gained a great reputation in Europe, principally by his defeat over the hitherto invincible Dr. Tarrasch on the occasion of the Dresden congress. He commenced to play chess at the age of twenty-four, and is known as a clever chess journalist.

Steviet Brookm, whose romantic adventures at Spitzbergen last winter won him fame, is a man forty years of age, of



STEVET BROOKM.

medium build and very neatly built. The accounts of Arctic life as narrated by him are most entertaining. Last winter, in order to show that a little craft well handled could go anywhere, he decided to go to fetch his fishing sloop, which lay in Green Harbor, Spitzbergen, in a boat fourteen feet long, by six feet beam and two and one-half feet deep. He was accompanied only by a youth of eighteen and accomplished the voyage in thirteen days. On the return voyage in the little fishing sloop of ten tons, they were continually driven back and forth by the winter at Spitzbergen. The two men had to live as best they could on reindeer and bear's flesh, as these are the only forms of life represented there from the time the sun disappears in autumn until its reappearance in the spring. Brookm's pluck, energy and ingenuity during this terrible winter have made him the hero of Spitzbergen.

The "Dickens of Norway" is the enviable title given to Jonas Lie, the poet, novelist and lover of nature in the Northland. He



JONAS LIE.

was born near Drammen sixty-one years ago. His early years were passed in Tromsø, a town within the Arctic circle. His landscape, mountains, fjords and glaciers, the boundless stone gray wastes, the three months day and horror of the nine months night, early awakened poetic responses in his impressionable nature. He attended the University of Christiania and was graduated in law, but journalism proved more to his taste. He was thirty-four years of age when he published his first volume of poems. Many novels have been turned out by his ready pen, and all Norway does him honor. He has been happily married many years, and his wife is his favorite critic.

Renewed interest is aroused in Antonio Maximo Mora by President Cleveland's mention of his grievances in his last mes-



A. MAXIMO MORA.

sage. Antonio Maximo Mora is a native of Cuba, where he once owned large and valuable sugar plantations. In 1855 he came to the United States and in 1869 took out his final naturalization papers. For alleged complicity in the Cuban rebellion his property was confiscated and he was exiled to Spain for more than a million. He escaped from the Spaniards and returned to New York. The property taken from him was worth millions, and for twenty-five years the United States has sought to collect Spain's debt to him. The Mora case has become famous in the annals of modern diplomacy. Though partly made long since been promised, the promises were never only to be broken. Mr. Mora is growing old and enfeebled.

## THE OMNIBUS.

Aluminum is sold. Chicago has 7,000 diamonds. Tasmian boasts diamonds. The London Times is printed on American paper. The Dallas (Tex.) markets are glutted with bear meat. Canadian banks have a paid-up capital of about \$2,000,000. Doctors' prescriptions must not be written in Latin in France. The average life of American-built ships is about eighteen years. The bulk of the Mormon vote in Utah this year was democratic. Baptists in Russia still continue to suffer from religious persecutions.

At Norfolk, Va., sailors are allowed 10 cents a day, 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. Black bark, tacked on with brass nails, makes a fine wall paper for a summer house. An instrument has been devised that accurately records the lapse of one-millionth of a second.

Chinese merchants of San Francisco have subscribed \$1,000 toward the San Joaquin valley railroad.

New York City has 522 churches of all denominations. These afford a seating capacity of 400,000.

The law of Missouri makes the attending physician liable to indictment who fails to report causes of death.

Great Britain buys more than half of all our exported farm products. Her purchases usually exceed \$300,000,000.

Bulgaria has the smallest money supply as compared with the population, \$1.76 per capita, and it is all in silver.

On Oct. 31 the number of national banks in operation was 3,755, with an authorized capital stock of \$472,971,850.

A cloth for the head or face was formerly called a kerchief, just as one for the hand was called a handkerchief.

South Carolina is the only state in the union that refuses to dissolve the marital relation for any cause whatever.

A hundred tons of rats' tails were sold in one lot in London recently, to be used in ornamental Indian shawls.

The total length of the railways of the United States on June 30, 1893, was 174,500 miles, or including all "trucks," 230,000 miles.

Black pearls are mostly found in the black-pitted oyster of Lower California, and being so rare and precious, are eagerly sought for.

Engineers in the war department report that it is entirely practicable to build a six-track suspension bridge with a span of 3,200 feet.

During the first nine months of 1894 the United States exported to Great Britain more than three hundred thousand head of beef cattle, valued at \$29,000,000.

The British steamer Mary recently sailed from New Orleans with 15,348 bales of cotton, which is said to be the largest cargo ever shipped in a single vessel.

A treasury expert declares that there is enough silver now held by the government to make a currency one foot square and six and three-quarters inch high.

Such American wheat exports this year, it is said, may equal 70,000,000 bushels. About fifty-seven million bushels have already gone forward from Argentina.

There are now 32,350 specimens in the Army Medical museum at Washington. The number of specimens received during the year ending June 30, 1894, was